

Pronoun

Pronoun \Rightarrow Pro + Noun \rightarrow Pro means in stead of
; Pronoun means in stead of noun. Pronouns
a word used in place of noun that is, the
word that comes in place of noun to stop
its recapitulation in this sentence is called
pronoun. number, person or gender of pronoun
depend on the noun that is its antecedent
it is restricted to use a pronoun without
using a noun before.

- Ramesh is my class friend - He reads in my class
- Shila is a hard working girl - She is expert at mathematics.
- I have a dog named tiger - It / He barks at night
- There are many boys there - They are tired of playing football.

In these sentences He, She, it and they are pronoun that have come in stead of the nouns - Ramesh, Shila, dog and boys respectively.

Sometimes the pronoun is used in place of a pronoun and a whole clause in the sentence.

He who labours hard get success
He has not written to me for months now

which shows that he does not care for me.

In the first sentence "who" a relative pronoun has been used in place of personal pronoun he. Similarly in this second sentence "which" that is also a relative pronoun has been used instead of the sentence "He has not written to me" for months.

Note: The Noun, Pronoun or Clause for which the relative pronoun is used is called its antecedent.

R.P.

~~ant~~ - He who labours hard get success.
The dog that barks does not bite.
He is not going to city tomorrow which shows that he will not take part in the race competition.

In these sentences "He, Dog and he is not going to city yes tomorrow" for which the relative pronouns who that and which has been used respectively will be called antecedents.

Types of Pronoun:

Generally there are eight types of pronoun.

1. Personal Pronoun → I, Mine, Me, You, yours, him, he, thou, his, there, she, her, hers, It, Its, they, their, them etc.

2 Reflexive or emphasising pronoun: myself, ~~ourselves~~, yourself, yourselves, herself, himself, itself, themselves, oneself.

3 Relative pronoun :- who, which, what, that, as but etc.

4 Demonstrative Pronoun → This, That, These, Those, Such, Now, the former, The latter etc.

5 Interrogative pronoun → who, whom, whose, which, what etc.

6 Indefinite pronoun → one, Any, Some, None, None, Nobody, Someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody, The whole, They, All, Another, other, Something, Anything, nothing etc.

7 Distributive Pronoun → Either, Neither, Everyone, Everybody etc.

8 Reciprocal pronoun — Each other, One another.

1 Personal pronoun :- I, We, You, He, They, him, them etc. will be called personal pronoun when they are used to denote the person. The pronouns that are used as a speaker are called the pronouns of first person. they are I, and We and their different forms. the pronoun

that is used to denote the person to whom something is said is called the pronoun of second person, you and its different forms are the pronoun of second person. The pronouns that are used to denote the person of whom something is said is called the pronoun of third person. He, she, it and they and their different forms are the pronouns of third person.

Note: All types of Noun are supposed to be in third person.

The Number of a relative pronoun depends on that of antecedents whether it is a noun or pronoun.

Exam I who am a member of this committee shall not speak against him.

He who stood first in his class will be awarded with prize.

You who are a good student should not violate the rules of school.

In this first sentence "who" is used for 'I' that is why ^{it is} in first person. In the second sentence ^{person} "who" has been used for "He" on the second person who has been used for you.

Note: My, our, your, his, her, its, and their are the forms of personal pronoun but they are used as

an adjective that is why they are called possessive adjective. the form of pronoun that is used as an adjective is called pronominal Adjective. The pronominal adjectives are used only attributively not predicatively. pronominal adjective will be changed into pronoun if they are used predicatively.

27 Mine, ours, theirs, yours, his, her, its and theirs are also pronouns and they are used as possessive pronoun. A possessive pronoun can never be used with pronoun to qualify it. While possessive adjective are always used with a noun to qualify it. It can never be used alone like a possessive pronoun.

37 This point should always be kept in mind that this sign a apostrophe (') should never be added to the last of possessive adjectives - I, your, their etc to form possessive pronoun. It would be a great grammatical mistake to write it's, your's, their's etc to form possessive pronoun. In these case ~~its~~ It's means It is

The use of "I" :-> The personal pronoun I is always written in capital letter, whether it is at the beginning middle or last the sentence. In fact there is no plural form of the personal pronoun "I". It is all alone. The personal pronoun "we" does not mean I + I like 'Boys' means 'Boy' +

'Boy' Actually The personnel pronoun 'We' = I + you
'I + He' or I + They.

Mukul and I read in class ten
We are ready

The use of 'We' : The personnel pronoun
'We' is used in used in following cases →

When a person speaks on be half of many person
or persons.

Ex We (as the Secretary of the Athletic Association
Welcome you.

b King among Kings uses the personnel pronoun
'We' for himself.

Ex) We Victoria queen of great Britain declares, to
suppress some terrorist within 4 days.

c) The Editor and the writer of newspaper and mag-
azines also use the personnel pronoun We for
themselves.

We referred to this matter in your yesterday's
Issue.

We drew the attention of the government towards
the pay scale of non-gazetted employees

The use of "Thou" \Rightarrow The personnel pronoun that in old English was used to indicate person but now (in modern English) it is used for the address of god mod. in poetry.

Thou art, oh! mod, The life and light of the world,

Thou shalt love thy neighbour thyself.

But in Elizabethan period "thou" was used in the indication of affection or contempt

Thou needest not go there.

Thou art ~~so~~ a rogue.

The use of "you" \Rightarrow The personnel pronoun of second person "you" is a pronoun of singular number and plural number both that is why it is used in singular number and plural number both but it always takes plural verb with it.

~~you~~ Ram, you, are an intelligent boy.

Boys, you should pay attention to your study.

The use of 'It' :

A7

The personnel pronoun it is generally used for

non-living things that are in neutral gender.

Ex: I have a watch it is made of gold.

B) The personal pronoun 'It' is used for animals, all types of insects, birds and vegetation.

I have a dog-it barks at night.

I saw a tree there-it was loaded with fruit.

Note: The personal pronoun he and she can also be used for animals and birds on the basis of their gender that is for those animals and birds whose gender is clear.

C) The personal pronoun it is used in the expression of time, day, weather and distance.

It is Monday today.

It is getting dark.

It is summer.

It is ten o'clock.

It is five miles to Patna.

OR
The personal pronoun it is used for newly born baby that is supposed to be in gender.

There is an infant in the lap of that lady-it is kind crying.

The cow is looking at newly born young-it was trying to stand-up.

e) At the beginning of the subject the personal pronoun "it" as the anticipatory subject is used for natural phenomena.

It is raining.

It is blowing hard.

It is thundering.

It is lightning.

F) The Personal pronoun "it" as the anticipatory subject is used in the sense of emphasizing any personal or non-personal pronoun.

* It is I/me

* Who is making a noise in the classroom. - It's Shyam

* It is I who do it

* It is Mohan who has earned reputation for the country.

bi) The Personal pronoun it is used for giving or receiving information regarding a person or thing.

Who is crying? - It's Radha

4) The Personal pronoun it is used as the introductory object that is unexpressed in the sentence.

Ex) He made (it) clear.

people say (it) that honesty is the best policy.

27 The Personal Pronoun "It" is used as a personal subject before the Verb

- It is bad to laugh at a lame man.
- It is dangerous for children to swim in this river.
- It is doubtful whether he will come.

2. A7 My, our, your, Thy, His, Her, Its and their will be said to be in the category of possessive or generic adjective when they are used before a noun in the form of possessive or genitive.

eg My book, your problem, Its tail.

Note: A certain noun definitely comes after possessive adjective

B Mine, ours, Thine, yours, His, Hers, Its and theirs are possessive pronoun. A noun can never be used with and after a possessive pronoun. That is because the noun always remains understood. It is used in following cases.

A7 Possessive pronoun will be used when a noun is understood

eg Here is my book,
Where is yours ↗

My pen is cheap and yours is expensive.
His coat is white and mine is black.

(i) Possessive pronoun is used in that situation when it is separated by the verb from noun that comes amid the sentence.

Exam) This pen is yours
That book is mine.

(ii) Possessive pronoun is used in that situation when double genitive with of structure is used.

That book of yours is not interesting.
He is a good friend of mine.

2 Reflexive or Emphasizing pronoun → Reflexive or emphasizing pronoun both are created by adding the suffix self to the last of my, thy, your, Him, Her, It and one and the suffix "self" to the last of our, your and then to form reflexive and emphasizing pronoun both self or selves is added to the last of possessive adjective of 1st person and 2nd person. But self or selves is added to the last of the form of objective case of third person.

Note: The suffix self is added to the last of singular pronoun and selves is added to the last of plural pronoun to create reflexive pronoun and emphasizing.

Pronoun Reflexive or Emphasizing Pronoun both are the same in the information but different in the meaning and person. Reflexive pronoun is always used in place of the object in a sentence when the subject and object of the main verb are same person or thing that is why reflexive pronoun is called reflexive object.

He saved himself in that road accident.
Mohan must try to prove himself innocent.
She has ruined herself.

B Emphasizing Pronoun → Emphasizing pronoun is used to emphasize the noun or pronoun that is to say it is used to make the sentence emphatic.

Emphasizing pronoun can never be the object of main verb but it can be the object of a preposition or prepositional phrase. Some example are given below in which emphasizing pronoun making the sentence emphatic and perform the function of the object of preposition.

Examp He himself is the captain of team.
I myself shall do my homework.
or I shall do my homework myself.
This engine starts of itself.
She is afraid of herself.
~~I want to mend myself.~~
I now do not laugh at myself.

In the first and the second sentence the emphasizing pronoun himself and myself are used to make the pronouns - He and I emphatic and in the third and fourth sentence the emphasizing pronoun itself and herself are used as the object of the preposition of and 'of'.

Note:

It should always be remembered that neither reflexive pronoun nor emphasizing pronoun can be used as the subject in a sentence.

Exm) Herself takes her son to school. (Incorrect)
She herself takes her son to school. (Correct)

3 Demonstrative Pronoun: A Demonstrative Pronoun is one that points to some noun going before and use in stead of them. This noun is called the antecedent. This, That, These, Those, One, one's, Some, Such, none, Same, So etc are demonstrative pronoun. They will be called the demonstrative pronoun when they come instead of noun but they will be called demonstrative adjective if they come before a noun to qualify it. As such it is clear that they are demonstrative pronoun and demonstrative adjective both.

- This is my watch.
- That is your pen.
- These are our toys.
- Those are her pens.

This watch is mine.
That pen is yours.
Those boys are ours.
Those pens are new.

In the first, second, third & fourth sentence this, that, these & those are used as demonstrative pronoun and in the fifth, sixth and seventh & eighth sentence this, that, These, & those are used as demonstrative adjectives.

A7 The Demonstrative pronoun this and these are used in place of nearness indicating noun and that and those in place of remote ness indicating noun.

This is better than that.
These are better than those.

B The Demonstrative pronoun that and those are used to stop the recapitulation of singular noun and plural noun respectively in the sentence.

The climate of Bihar is better than that of Sikkim.
The Roads of Delhi are wider than those of Patna.

(C.P) So, Such, The same, The former, The latter, well also be called the demonstrative pronoun if they are alone in a sentence.

Is your friend at home? - I believe so.

Interrogative Pronoun
 " " Adjective
 " " Adverb

वाह्य में ही शब्द का प्रयोग
 करता है। कहाँ क्या कैसे कौन
 का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- He is eccentric — you are not such.
- Mohan and Anand are two brothers — The former is dull and the latter is diligent.
- "one" will be used for singular antecedent and ones for plural antecedent.
- Mohan got a prize last year but he didn't get one this year.
- There are seven boys and five labourers and ones in our class.

4 Interrogative Pronoun: The Pronouns that are used in place of nouns for asking question are called Interrogative pronoun.

who, which, whom, what, whose

What is your father?

Who are you?

Which is your book?

Whom do you like most?

Whose is this book?

What, whose and which will be called Interrogative Adjective if they are used just before a noun like an adjective to qualify it.

Exam Whose house will be decorated with lights?
 What flower do you like most?
 Which student will be awarded with prize today?

Whose pen is this. →

↓
Adj → Possessive Adj.

Pronominal pronoun → an ۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۱۲۱۳۱۴۱۵۱۶۱۷۱۸۱۹۲۰۲۱۲۲۲۳۲۴۲۵۲۶۲۷۲۸۲۹۳۰۳۱۳۲۳۳۳۴۳۵۳۶۳۷۳۸۳۹۴۰۴۱۴۲۴۳۴۴۴۵۴۶۴۷۴۸۴۹۵۰۵۱۵۲۵۳۵۴۵۵۵۶۵۷۵۸۵۹۶۰۶۱۶۲۶۳۶۴۶۵۶۶۶۷۶۸۶۹۷۰۷۱۷۲۷۳۷۴۷۵۷۶۷۷۷۸۷۹۸۰۸۱۸۲۸۳۸۴۸۵۸۶۸۷۸۸۸۹۹۰۹۱۹۲۹۳۹۴۹۵۹۶۹۷۹۸۹۹۱۰۰

Page No. _____
Date _____
of Adjective

A7 The Interrogative pronoun 'Who' is used instead of personnel noun or personnel pronoun

Who laughed at you?

Whom do you want to make a fool?

Whose is this car?

B7 The Interrogative pronoun Which is used for person or thing both.

Which of them has not been invited.

Which of those pen was yours.

Note: The Interrogative pronoun which is used to find out some particular person or thing from among many whether it is one or more in number.

Ex which is Ram or which one is Ram?

Which are those players?

Which is his book?

Which are your books?

C7 The Interrogative pronoun what is also used for person or thing both.

what is he after?

what is your father?

what is the matter?

what is your name?

कुछ अकेले आ जाकर नी something का प्रयोग
कुछ जग प्रश्न का बोध करार - some का प्रयोग

Note: The Interrogative pronoun 'what' indicates an occupation or profession when it is used for a person.

What are you? - I am a student.

What's your father? - My father is a farmer.

P The Interrogative pronoun what is used to select any particular person or thing ^{from} among many.

- What book do you like to purchase?
(What kind of book)
- What pen do you want to use in examination hall (What kind of pen).

E The Interrogative pronoun what is used in exclamatory sentence to express the sense of exclamation (surprise).

What a fool you are!

What a great man he is!

What a fall!

What an idea!

In the following sentence pay attention to the special meaning of what who, what and which -

Who is he? - means - 'What is his name'.

What is he? - (means) - what is his profession.

Any → Adjective Some — Singular Noun

कोई भी व्यक्ति — किसी

को भी होता

Numerical → Plural Noun

एक से अधिक है — Sing

आज के छात्र हैं

प्रयोग करते हैं

Page No.
Date

Which is he? (Means about of particular person to be pointed out from among a definite group of person).

Indefinite Pronoun ⇒ The Pronoun that refers to person or thing in general way but doesn't refer to any person or thing in particular ^{each} are called Indefinite pronoun. one, some, any, none, another, all, both, many, few, someone, somebody, Anyone, Anybody, Noone, Nobody etc are called Indefinite pronoun.

eg. One must keep one's promise.

None was punished today.

They say that the earth moves around the sun.

All that glitters is not gold.

Among the students few will be sent abroad for higher studies.

Some wanted to learn English.

Only Ram is allowed to go to appear at exam others may go to house.

In these sentences, the Pronouns — None, they, one, all, few, some, and, other have not been used instead of any definite noun or the contrary they have been used for Indefinite Pronoun Noun as such they will be called Indefinite pronoun.

one, some, Any, None, another, all, both, else, may, few, anyone, someone, Anybody, somebody, other others, another, they etc are used to denote Indefinite Nouns that is why we can call them Indefinite demonstrative

जब हिंदी कोई अकेले आकार ^{व्यक्ति या प्राणी का बोध है} Some, somebody, someone
जब कोई भी Any, anybody, anyone, none

Pronoun

- (*) कुछ हिंदी के वचन में अकेले आया ही तब कुछ का अंग्रेजी Something होगा।
- (*) कुछ हिंदी के वचन में Plural का भाव दे तब Some का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (*) Any का प्रयोग Adv & Pronoun दोनों के साथ होता है।
- (*) No का प्रयोग केवल Adjective के साथ होता है।
- (*) Some के साथ Singular Noun का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (*) Numerical के साथ Plural Noun का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (*) जब हिंदी में कोई अकेले आ जाए और उसकी व्यक्ति या प्राणी का बोध हो तो उसका अंग्रेजी Some, somebody, someone, Any, anybody, anyone, None, Nobody, Noone होगा।
- (*) जब कोई हिंदी के वचन में आया हो और उसकी व्यक्ति या प्राणी का बोध ना हो तब उसका अंग्रेजी Noun में Some होगा और neg में Any होगा।
- (*) जहाँ Any Pronoun जगह पर आया हो तो वहाँ No का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।

कभी कभी हिंदी में आया है और उससे व्यक्त या प्रतीत का बोध नहीं है वरन् Allusion some or any का प्रयोग करते हैं

one → 'one's' is used as the possessive ^{adj} case in possessive case for the indefinite pronoun 'one'

ex → one should take care of one's health.

It will be in correct to write 'his or her' in place of 'one's' in this sentence.

To take to one's heels — भाग जाना /
The Thief took

Gr. 8 None, all, and any are that type of pronoun which can be used in singular and plural both number both.

Ex All are made after money.
All is well that ends well.
None was guilty.
None of their pens are good.
Any of the books will do.

Gr. 9 Many, some, and few and both are also that type of pronoun which are used only in plural number.

- Few were present there.
- Many of them were shot dead in an encounter with the police.
- Some say yes and some say no both.
- Both have been sent to jail.

जहाँ Any pronoun जानकर आएगा तो वहाँ NO का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं

Every का distributive pronoun में तो Page No. का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं

67 Distributive pronoun \Rightarrow A distributive pronoun is one that indicates to or more person or thing taken singly or separately. Each, Either, Neither and Every (Everyone) are distributive pronouns.

Each of the students has a pen to write with.
Either of you may come in to meet the headmaster.
Neither of them is responsible for the date.
Every one of us will try his luck with ^{here} ~~your~~ ^{hand}.

17 The pronoun that denotes a person or thing separate from to or more person or thing is known as distributive pronoun. I should always be remember that the distributive pronoun is in singular number that is why singular verb is used with it.

Each of them is guilty.
These two books costs fifty rupees. Each.
Each of the wheels has three spokes.
Wheels have three spokes.
There were twenty student; Everyone had personal paper.

Each of the two boys tried to solve the questions.
In these sentences the distributive pronoun 'Each' has been used to denote one person or thing separate from two or more person or thing is such. Each can separate one person or thing from two

Each → प्रत्येक

प्रत्येक की संज्ञा के अंतर को तुलना कर सकते हैं

Every →

Page No.
Date

person or thing and it can separate one person or thing from among more than two person or thing as well. but every is not used to denote one person or thing separate from only two person or thing on the contrary from among more than two

- There were twenty students; Everyone had pen and paper.
- There were two students; Everyone had pen and paper (Incorrect).

Note: If 'each' is used after plural noun or pronoun in the situation plural verb will be used

- Each of the wheels has three spokes.
- Wheels each have three spokes.
- We each want to solve this question.

17 In this way, It becomes clear that if each is used as the subject in a sentence. Singular verb is used but if it comes after plural noun or pronoun, plural verb will be used.

27 'Either' will denote the one or any of the two when it is used as pronoun or conjunction

प्रत्येक

Either of the two boys is guilty.

But either will denote 'both' if it is used as an adjective in a sentence.

Water is spread either side of the Road.

Ex. 9 'Neither' denotes not any of the two

Neither of these two girls is ~~one~~ friend.

Neither of the two pens was mine.

He took neither side.

Adj.

Neither you nor your brother is guilty.
conjunction

Reciprocal pronoun :→ The pronoun that is used to denote the mutual relation between two or more person or thing is known as reciprocal pronoun. They are each other and one another.

Mohan and Radha loved each other.

Ram, Shyam, and Mohan and hurry help one another in the examination hall.

All these two sentences denotes two things—

- 17 The Reciprocal pronoun 'Each other' is used to denote the mutual relation b/w two persons or things where as the reciprocal pronoun one another is used to denote the mutual relation b/w more than two persons or things.

- 17 The Reciprocal pronoun 'Each other' and one—

→ these possessive pronouns are 27

Page No.	
Date	

another one also used as the conjunction to connect the small sentences.

17. Mohon helps Radha.

27. Radha helps Mohon

⇒ Mohon and Radha help each other.

Note 17. This point to be noted that if we would have to use the pronouns of all three person together in a sentence in that situation we will use and place the pronoun of second person first then the pronoun of third person and at last the pronoun of first person.

You, he and I will play cricket together.

27. According to modern grammar each, every, all, everyone and everybody are known as universal pronouns. That is because in spite of singular inform they denote all things and person.

"Everybody was punished" means "all were punished."

27. Something, Nothing, Anything, Nowhere, Somewhere, Anywhere, Everywhere etc. will be called positive pronoun. When they denote any substance or any place.

Did you find anything?
I found nothing.

Relative pronoun के साथ Antecedent आता है।

Relative pronoun हमें जहाँ सीमाएँ देता है।

Relative pronoun हमें clause में रहने देता है।

Have you seen ~~nothing~~? him anywhere?

I have seen him nowhere.

or I have seen him somewhere.

VIII)

Relative Pronoun → A Relative Pronoun is a word that connects a relative clause to an Independent clause and introduces the relative clause. A Relative Pronoun is a pronoun that refers or relates to some noun or pronoun going before it and also joins the sentences together. The relative pronoun performs the function of a noun and pronoun of connection. The noun or pronoun for which the relative pronoun stands is called its antecedent.

Case of Relative pronoun.

	Nom. case	Poss. case	Obj. case
व्यक्ति के लिए	जो, जिसने, जिन्होंने Who	जिसका, के, की Whose	जिसे, जिसकी Whom
वस्तु के लिए	जो, जिसने, जिन्होंने Which	जिसका, के, की Whose	जिसे, जिसकी Which

⊗ Relative pronoun के साथ Antecedent आता है।

⊗ Relative pronoun हमें जहाँ सीमाएँ देता है।

⊗ जहाँ Relative pronoun का Antecedent दिया रहे।

(U.E)

जब Relative pronoun का Antecedent unexpressed रहे तो
sing - one, pl - those का प्रयोग करते हैं।

SAGAN
Date: _____
Page No. _____

या बिना Antecedent के ही ती. के लिए और
Plural के लिए those का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- (*) Relative pronoun केवल Adjective के रूप में काम करता है और यह clause के रूप में काम करता है इसलिए इसे Adjectival clause कहते हैं।
→ जो कठिन परिश्रम करता है सफलता पाता है।

R. clause.

one who labours hard gets success.

जो लड़का कठिन परिश्रम करता है सफलता पाता है।

The boy who labours hard gets success.

जब Relative pronoun (who, which) का Antecedent आया हो और वह Doubtful हो तो उसके लिए that का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जब Relative pronoun (who, which) का Antecedent नहीं आया हो तो उसके लिए that का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।

- Relative pronoun एक clause की लेकर अपनी विशेषता बताता है। और वे इसी प्रकार प्रयोग होता है।
Antecedent की हमेशा predicatively

- Relative pronoun अपने Antecedent के साथ sentence में कड़ी भी आ सकता है।

- Relative clause कि क्रिया और main sentence की क्रिया हमेशा Antecedent के अङ्गुष्ठ होता है।

जहाँ R.P. का (who, which) का Antecedent आया है तो उसे जगह पर
That का प्रयोग करते हैं।
जहाँ R.P. का Antecedent आया है तो उसके लिए ~~the~~ का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- Relative Pronoun के Antecedent के पहले हमेशा
Definite Article 'The' (ही) का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- Relative Clause में Pronoun के बदले की
Pronoun आता है।

जिस लड़के के साथ तुम खेल रहे हो (वह) स्कूल में
है।
लड़का जिसके साथ तुम खेल रहे हो (वह) स्कूल
में है।

The boy with whom you are playing is a thief.
जिस कमरा से तुम लिख रहे हो (वह) खोला है।

The pen with which you are writing is mine.
or The pen which you are writing with is mine.
or The pen that you are writing with is mine.

जहाँ Relative Pronoun Preposition का object है
तो That का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं लेकिन That
के साथ Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते

मैं एक लड़के को जानता हूँ जिसका नाम
रमू है।

I know a boy whose name is Ramu.

मेरे पास एक कमरा है जिसका मूल्य 10 रु है।

I have a pen of which/whose price is 10 rupees.
आम जिस लडके की यह कपस ली अमेरिका से
लायी गयी है देना चाहते हैं वह यहाँ नहीं है।

The whom you want to give this pen that
has been brought from America is not here.
मैं उस लडके को नहीं जानता हूँ जिसे आम
देखित करना चाहते हैं।

I don't know the boy whom you want to
punish.

यह वही स्थान है जहाँ महाभारत युद्ध हुआ था।

This is the place where Mahabharat war
took place.

(Adverb की विशेषता)

What के साथ कभी Antecedent नहीं आता है
और यह केवल वस्तु का बोध कराता
है।

What \Rightarrow That + which इसलिये इसे
Double relative pronoun कहा जाता है।

जो उस से रहे ही (वह) शक्ति नहीं है।

What you are doing is not fair.

वह जो उस करना चाहते ही करे।

Do what you want.

EX \Rightarrow 212

- 1) The child who is running is my son.
- 2) The children who are playing are my sons.
- 3) The cow who is black is mine.
- 4) The cows who ^{that} are black are mine.
- 5) The book which is red is not theirs.
- 6) The books which are black are his.
- 7) The boy who did not come has come today.
- 8) The boys who are playing are my friends.
- 9) The boys who tell a lie ~~to~~ get punishment.
- 10) The boy who tells a lie ~~to~~ gets punishment.
- 11) The dog who barks does not bite.
- 12) Those who are honest get respect.
- 13) Those who labour hard get success.
- 14) Those who know English get respect.
- 15) Those who go there get blessing of God.
- 16) Those who go to Haridwar tell a piece.
- 17) Those ^{one} who read this book get knowledge.
- 18) Those who are reading will get pass.
- 19) The book which is there is good.
- 20) The building which is old is ~~was~~ mine.
- 21) One which is in my pocket is expensive.

EX \Rightarrow 213

- 1) The man who I saw has come my place today.
- 2) The child who I gave sweet yesterday is weeping.
- 3) The pen which you bought is not good.
- 4) The room ~~that~~ ⁱⁿ which you were reading is not beautiful.

57 The girl with which you were travelling was not educated.

67 The ladder on which you were standing one week.

77 The house in which you will be late is not comfortable.

87 The man from which you have bought ^{car} is cheat you.

97 The man who speak he didn't want to speak you.

107 The table which you wanted buy is not strong.

117 The woman whom you wanted kill is your wife.

127 The story that you were interested in is story of my life.

137 The child who you were seeing of is your own child.

147 The country in which you live is great.

157 The train that she is coming come to late.

167 The Almirah on which you kept gold was not broken.

177 The mugger who you wanted kill has been caught.

187 The man whose height is 6 feet is suitable for this work.

197 The car whose price is ten lakh I can't buy
Ex \Rightarrow 214.

207 The house in which I am living is a good house.

217 My friend whose son do not do any ^{kind} work ^{always} lives sad.

227 Meeta whose husband lives in Delhi wants to go not her husband.

- 237 Paena whose population is very dense is a busy ^{city}.
- 247 My brother who lives in Delhi is coming tomorrow.
- 257 My brother who lives in Delhi is coming tomorrow.
- 267 Rita whom you want do not love to you.
- 277 The girl whom you want do not love to you.
- 287 Mohan who is your friend has done this work.
- 297 The boy who is your friend has done this work.
- 307 The boys with whom I was playing is Mohan.
- 317 Mohan with whom I was playing wants to meet you.
- 327 Ram whose cows are good wants to give a cow you.
- 337 My books whose pages are torn is useless.
- 347 The Taj Mahal which is in Agra is very beautiful to look at).

17 The boy, who is playing he is my brother.

Ans The boy who is playing is my brother.

27 My father who lives in London is coming today.

Ans My father, who lives in London is coming today.

37 My husband who I love so much is coming today.

Ans My husband, whom I love so much is coming today.

47 Rajiv Gandhi who was the prime minister of India was working hard to regain his chair.

Ans Rajiv Gandhi, who was the prime minister of India was working hard to regain his chair.

57 The book who is on the table is mine.

The book which is on the table is mine.

Page No. _____
Date _____

1 One who work hard get success
or/ Those who works hard get success.

7 The boy which I saw yesterday is coming today.
The boy whom I saw yesterday is coming today.

87 The table on that I ~~was~~ sitting was broken.
The table on which I was sitting ~~was~~ broken.
on The table that I was sitting on was broken.

① मेरा दोस्त जिसके जीवन में दुख ही दुख है और जिसने सभी अशर खी चुका है वह इस देश के जो अपनी उदार नीति के लिए जाना जाता है के लिए कुछ करना चाहता था।

② जिस व्यक्ति के पास अपार धन होता है उसे उन व्यक्तियों की मारस जिनके पास धन नहीं होता है उनकी सहायता और आदर करनी चाहिए।

③ वह हमसे वयो नफरत करता है इसी कारण माधुम नहीं है।

④ जहाँ धुँआ होती है वहाँ आग होती है।

⑤ यह वही जगह है जहाँ कलिंग रुक हुआ था।

① My friend in whose life there is ^{nothing but} sorrow after sorrow and he who has lost all expectation.

one

Restrictive sense - (1)
Continuity sense (2)

Relative pronoun

Page No. _____

Date _____

John wanted to do something ^{for} this country which know
John their liberalizer policy.

27. One who has

27. The person who has vast wealth. He should help
and respect him. These person whose have no money.

27. He why does he hate you that don't know reason
to me. X. The reason why he hates you is not known.

47. ~~Here~~ Where ^{there} is smoke ^{there} is fire there.

57. This is the place where Kalinga War took place.

Restrictive

This is the boy who has taken my watch.

Continuity
I put many questions to your brother, who (and he)
could not answer of them.

Sense

In the first sense the relative pronoun 'who' relates
to the noun 'boy' which is its antecedent in this
sentence, the relative pronoun who denotes any parti-
cular person as such it is in the restrictive
sense. In the second sentence, the relative pro-
noun 'who' is not used in restrictive sense
and there is no convenience (सुविधा) force inherent
in it that is why the sentence can also be written
in this way (I put many questions your brother
'and he couldn't answer of them'). As such these

Sentences that have mentioned before so that the relative pronoun 'who' is used in two ways

- 17 Restrictive sense
- 27 ~~Continuity~~ Continutive

In this way the relative pronoun 'which' is also used in two senses but other relative pronoun such as that, what, whom, or, but etc. are used in restrictive sense only and never in continutive sense.

use of Relative Pronoun

- 17 The Relative Pronoun 'who' is used for person denoting noun or pronoun only but sometimes it is used for that kinds of animals or birds whose gender is clear that is, which are supposed to be in masculine gender or feminine gender ~~beside~~ besides neutral gender.

Exam) This is the girl who has been selected for that post.

The boys who are playing football there are my friends. one who knows English gets respect everywhere. I have a dog who barks at night (I have a dog which barks at ~~a~~ night night).

- 27 The Relative Pronoun which is used for non-living things (substance denoting noun) and all types of

Page No. _____
Date: _____

nouns whether they are big animals or small animals that are supposed to be in neutral gender. It is used in all three gender masculine, feminine and ~~neuter~~ neuter.

Ex The Car in which he is is mine.
This is the book which has been brought from Italy.

3. A) The Relative Pronoun that is used for all types of antecedent whether they are person, animals, birds, insects, trees, plants or non-living things that is to say the relative pronoun 'that' is used for the nouns or pronouns of all gender.

Eg: He that is down needs fear no fall.
The Ring that is made of gold is mine.
The dog that barks does not bite.
I saw a tree that was laden with fruit.
I have a parrot that can imitate the voice of a person.
The pen that I am writing with is not yours.

3. (B) No preposition can be used with the relative pronoun that but if we want to use the preposition in that situation it is placed at the end of the clause.

Eg: The train that he is travelling by will arrive late.

The house I live in is made of stone & wood.
Where is the room that he sleeps in
The lamp that he is reading by is dim.

- C7) The relative pronoun 'that' is used after the adjective in superlative degree that is, it is used in place of the noun which is used after the object.

Kalidos the greatest poet that (not who) ever lived in India.

This is the best pen that (not which) I like very much.

This is the most intelligent and diligent student ^{that} ~~this~~ will earn reputation for country one day.

- 47) The Relative pronoun 'that' is used after the interrogative pronoun "who and what".

Who am I that should object

What is in it that I don't know

Who is he that lives with you.

What is there in your pocket that you are trying to hide.

- 57) The Relative pronoun 'that' is used after ordinal numeral adjective.

- R.N. Tagore was the first Indian that received Nobel Prize.

Who was the first man that went into this space?
Did you see the second girl that was weeping bitterly?

F> If there are two nouns as the antecedent and both need different relative pronouns that is, one of them requires the relative pronoun 'who' and other needs the relative pronoun 'which' in this circumstance the relative pronoun that is used for both nouns.

eg: This snafford and ^{his} sheep that were seen by the forest were killed by tiger.
I saw a woman and her baby that were on the way to city.

b1> Sometimes the relative pronoun 'that' is used to emphasize the sentence.

ex:] The book that I gave you is not mine.

H7 The Relative pronoun 'that' is used after, all, any, none, only, nothing, something etc in a sentence.

eg: All that glitters is not gold.
All is well that's in well.
Man is ~~only~~ the ^{original} only that can laugh. (द्विगान्त)
i Nothing that I know is concealed.

I7 The Relative pronoun 'that' is also used for that kind of antecedent whose gender is doubtful.

- a) Your friend that lives in delhi is coming with his family tomorrow.
- b) A Number of passengers that were injured widely in that road accident were taken to the hospital.
- c) I met a poor student that has been expelled from the school for not paying fee regularly.

4) 'What' is a double genitive pronoun. the relative pronoun what is combined form of "that + which" = it is only used for non-living things (substance denoting noun). the relative pronoun what comprises antecedent and relative pronoun both in it. It is mainly used in singular number only and the antecedent remains understood or unexpressed with it.

Eg: Do what (that which) you like.
What is the remarkable in this poem is its simple diction.
What you are going to do is not fear.
I take what I like.

5) According to case the form of that and what cannot be changed. only the forms of 'who and which' can be changed according to case.

Singular / Plural	Singular / Plural Number
Nom → Who	Nom → Which
Poss → Whose	Poss → Whose / of which
Obj → Whom	Obj → Which

6) → The relative pronoun 'but' is used in the sense of negative relative pronoun. that is, it is used either in the sense of 'that not' or 'who not'. but it should be remembered that the negative words like, no, not, none etc should necessarily be used before the relative pronoun 'but'.

eg: There is no mother but loves her children
 (There is no mother who does not love her children).
 There was none but got rewarded (There was none who did not get rewarded).

7) The relative pronoun 'as' is used after the "same, the very and such as"

This is the same pen as I bought yesterday.
 This is the very camera as he brought in the morning.
 You are such a fool as I have never seen.

Note: The same as and the very as denote resemblance while the same as and the very as denote

Identity.

- Eg: This is the same watch as I wanted (Means Resemblance between the two (watches)).
This is the same boy that you punished yesterday (Both are the same).

Parts of relative pronoun \Rightarrow Relative pronoun is of two parts

- 1) Adverbial relative pronoun.
- 2) Compound relative pronoun.

1/ The Adverbs:- Where, when and why will be called adverbial relative pronoun when they respectively denote place, time and reason and the noun - place, time and reason come as the antecedent before them (Adverbial relative pronoun).

This is the place where Manabhart was took place.

I don't know the exact time when the exam will start.
The Reason why^{he} did it is not known.

2/ compound relative pronoun \rightarrow who, which and what will be called compound relative pronoun when ~~at~~ ever, so and so ever are added to the last of the relative pronoun who, which and what. Whosoever, whoever, whosoever, whomever, whichever, whosoever etc are compound

Whoever - अतः अ
Whoever - अतः अ
Whoever - अतः अ

Whoever - अतः अ
Who - अतः अ
Date _____

relative pronoun: the antecedent of compound
relative pronoun ~~is~~ unexpressed

Ex) Whoever comes is welcomed
Whoever goes there gets the blessing of Lord
Shiva.
Who so digs ~~a~~ pit shall fall there in.
Do whatever you like.
Take whichever book you like.

omission of relative pronoun: → The relative
pronoun can be omitted when it is in accusa-
tive or dative (objective) case.

eg This is the boy (whom) I saw yesterday.
I have got the pen (which) I lost in the market.

omission of antecedent: → Antecedent can also
be omitted in the following type of sentences.

1) Who (he who) steals my pen steals nothing.
Who (he who) has lost all hopes has lost all fear.

This point should be kept in mind that, comma (,) will not be used before the relative pronoun "who, which and that" when they are used in restrictive sense but it (,) will definitely be used before the relative pronoun if it is used in continuous sense.

This is the student who has taken my back.
I put many questions to Sonam, who could not answer any of them.

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with suitable linking verb given in the bracket.

- 1) Here is the boy _____ you wanted to meet (^{that} who/when)
- 2) This is the house _____ I built (who/when/that)
- 3) I arrived _____ she had left (After/when/where)
- 4) He said ~~why~~ all ~~that~~ glitters is not gold (How/that/why)
- 5) Do you know _____ he was different to me (when/that/who)
- 6) Cows _____ horses graze in the field (~~that~~ that)
- 7) He _____ got to the college he found no lecturer then (when, so, if)
- 8) It is clever ~~that~~ I must go to bed (that, when, so)
- 9) He opened the door _____ let the cat come in. (so/and/that)
- 10) There is no mother _____ loves her children (and/that/but)
- 11) Monday is the day _____ I am not busy (what/when/why)
- 12) He tried to do cat _____ could not (as/if/but)
- 13) She worked hard _____ she failed (as/that/yes)
- 14) _____ you tease the dog it will bite you. (so/that)
- 15) This is the place _____ Gandhi was assassinated. (when/where/so)

167 He switched off the light _____ went to bed (so/that/when).

171 This is the reason _____ he left this place.
(when/why/^{that}date).

187 you asked me to go _____ I went (so/for/on).

197 The trouble is _____ we are short of hands (how/^{that}when).

203 Do it now _____ never (Never/on/1/).

21 This is the boy _____ father met with an accident
(who/whom/whose).

227 You will fall down _____ you walk slowly (so/yet/unless).

1/2 What is a pronoun and how many kinds of pronoun there
3/4 are the following sentences by the words - who, whose,
whom, which, that.

1/2 A) This is the house. Ram built the house. (that)

1/2 B) Here are your pens. They are all broken. (what)

1/2 C) The girl wore her dress. She was crying. (who)

1/2 D) I saw Mohan. He was looking very sad. (who)

1/2 E) The boy lost his knife. He bought another. (that)

2/3 Fill up the blanks with suitable pronouns.

1/2 A) I know what you mean.

B) Listen to me I say.

1/2 C) God helps those who help themselves.

1/2 D) He plays the game _____ he likes most.

1/2 E) He is the very man as we want.

1/2 F) I met ^{no} ~~know~~ student why is not agree with you.

9

4 Say whether the forms with "self or selves" are reflexive or emphasizing pronoun.

- R A) I myself saw him pluck the flower
 E B) She has to thank her self for this
 E C) This cannot stand by itself.
 R D) You yourself best know what to do.
 R E) They blamed themselves for this
 F F) I myself go there.
 G) one must keep oneself away from bad company.

1 Ans Pronoun is a word that comes instead of noun is called pronoun.

There are eight types of pronoun.

- 1) Personal pronoun 2) Indefinite pronoun 3) Emphasizing pronoun 4) Relative pronoun 5) ~~Indefinite~~
 5) Interrogative pronoun 6) Distributive pronoun
 7) Demonstrative pronoun 8) Reciprocal pronoun.

2 Ans A) That

B) Which

C) Who

D) Where

E) ~~That~~ Whom

3 Ans A) What

E B) me / what

C) Who

d) which

e) as / that

f) why / that

4 Ans) Reflexive pronoun.

b) Emphasizing

c) Emphasizing

d) Reflexive Reflexive

e) Reflexive pronoun

f)

g)

4 Ans) E

b) R

c) R

d) E

e) R

f) E

g) E x

A. Correct the following sentences.

- 1) There are many such men who do not care for others.
- 2) one must not boast of his success.
- 3) He is more intelligent than either of four boys.
- 4) The inhabitants of country should laugh each other.
- 5) This is the same boy who came yesterday.
- 6) This is not very watch which is mine.
- 7) My claim is prior than yours.

- 8> The Cleaver Wins the race.
- 9> I have read a few books that I have.
- 10> There is only a little milk in this cup.
- 11> He spends little money he had.
- 12> You are a three years smaller than me.
- 13> My older brother has gone to Japan.
- 14> I am very better today.
- 15> The air is very colder today than yesterday.
- 16> He is best of two boys.
- 17> He is one of the best scholar that has ever lived.

B 18> Complete the following sentences by filling up the blanks.

- 1 Too ~~that~~ ^{more} cooks is spoil the broth.
- 2 You are junior ~~than~~ ^{to} Monon ~~of~~ ^{by} three years.
- 3 His death was inferior ~~who~~ ^{to} Sonok's birth.
- 4 Maya is ~~distance~~ ^{nearest} from Patna ~~to~~ ^{than from} Ranchi.
- 5 Prevention is ~~more~~ ^{better} than cure.

C Fill in the blanks with the correct options given within the brackets.

- 17 He ate some bread. (Some / Any).
- 18 He worked further than I expected. (Farther / Further).
- 19 I have much worked to do. (Much / Many).
- 20 Only the few men own cars. (A few / the few).
- 21 There are Many students in the class. (Much / Many).

18

A 1 The one many such means ~~who~~ ^{that} do not come for ~~other~~ ^{others}.

2 one must not boast of one's success.

3)

4) The Inhabitants of country should lough one another.5) This is the same boy was come yesterday.6) This is not very watch that is mine.

7)

8) The cleaver who ~~win~~ the grace.9) I have few good books who I have.

10)

11)

12)

13)

14)

15) The air is much cooler than yesterday.

16) He is the best of two boys. X

17) He is one of

Choose the right verbs from the brackets by making agree with their subjects.

1) The News about his death is correct (is/are).2) Twenty miles is a long distance (is/are).3) The oranges is a holy river (is/are).4) Politics are a dirty game (is/are).5) What we need most is plenty of vitamins (is/are).6) The horse and the carriage are at the door (is/are).7) Bread and Butter is wholesome food (is/are).8) The Teeth of this gear is white (is/are).9) Tales from Shakespeare is an interesting book (is/are).10) He know less than his brother is guilty (is/are).

- ~~11~~ Reenu and not her friend are dishonest (is/are)
~~12~~ The number of soldiers killed is very large (is/are)
~~13~~ A pair of scissors is required (is/are)
~~14~~ A number of boys were present (was/were)
~~15~~ Neither of the two boys is intelligent (is/are)
~~16~~ A bunch of keys has been lost (has/have)
~~17~~ Each of the boys was rewarded (was/were)
~~18~~ Neither the Moon nor the stars is in the sky (is/are)
~~19~~ One of his friends was with him (was/were)
~~20~~ Neither you nor I am guilty (are/am)
~~21~~ Half of the boys is not at home (is/are)
~~22~~ A set of rules has been formed (has/have)
~~23~~ The committee are the divided on this issue (is/are)
~~24~~ The committee has taken this decision (has/have)
~~25~~ The sick is cheerless (is/are)
~~26~~ Many a man applied for this job (has/have)
~~27~~ More than one person has agreed to this proposal (has/have)
~~28~~ The police have arrested the pick pocket (has/have)
~~29~~ It is I who has committed this mistake (has/have)
~~30~~ The wages of ten are death (is/are)
~~31~~ One of two students are present (is/are)
~~32~~ To take pay and not to work is this honesty (is/are)
~~33~~ Ravi like his mother and father are dead now (is/are)
~~34~~ All ^{is} mental mortal (is/are)
~~35~~ All that glitters (glitters/glitters) is (is/are) not gold.

① So, such, the same, the former, The latter shown in a sentence.

② Use of that & those with antecedent.

⑧ Use of Relative Pronoun Instead of Sentence

- ① This is the same watch which I bought yesterday.
- ② Indian Army is brave → Pakistan Army is not such.
- ③ Ram and Shyam are good friend - The former is behaviour is good and the latter skill is good.
- ④ (The former is used for Ram and The latter is used for Shyam).
- ⑤ The economy of India is better than that of Pakistan.
- ⑥ (That is used instead of economy)
- ⑦

- ⑧ She is not going to school today which shows that she has not completed her homework.
(In this sentence 'which' is a Relative pronoun has been used instead of sentence "She is not going to school today").

- 2) He has been teaching me since Monday which shows that he cares me.
(In this sentence which is a Relative pronoun has been used instead of sentence "He has been teaching me").

- ⑨ • The weapon of America is better than that of India.
- The pollution of Delhi is more than those of Bihar.

- ⑩ Rohit and Virat are two ^{good} best players - The former is better and the latter is classical batsman.

He is an Intelligent — you are not such.
She is beautiful — we are not such.

Ram is coward — I believe so.
Is Ram an Intelligent — I believe so.

The END.